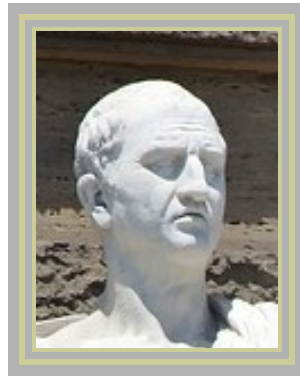


Cicero *In Verrem II* 8



Quod cum ex oppido exportabatur, quem conventum mulierum factum esse arbitramini, quem fletum maiorum natu? quorum non nulli etiam illum diem memoria tenebant cum illa eadem Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta victoriam populi Romani reditu suo nuntiasset. Quam dissimilis hic dies illi tempori videbatur! Tum imperator populi Romani, vir clarissimus, deos patrios reportabat Segestanis ex urbe hostium recuperatos: nunc ex urbe sociorum praetor eiusdem populi turpissimus atque impurissimus eosdem illos deos nefario scelere auferebat.

Look out for passive and deponent verbs again.

Quod cum ex oppido exportabatur,

Exportare “to send away” “to carry out”

quem conventum mulierum factum esse arbitramini,

Start with *Arbitrari* “to consider/imagine” and make it a question “can you imagine?”

Quem “what” *conventus* “gathering”

quem fletum maiorum natu?

Fletum “weeping” *maiorum natu* “of the elders”.

Translate and compare

Which when it was carried out of the town, can you imagine what a gathering of women, what weeping of the elders?

Spot the subjunctive.

quorum non nulli etiam illum diem memoria tenebant

quorum “of whom” *non nulli* “not none” i.e. “some”

cum illa eadem Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta

revecta “being brought back”

victoriam populi Romani reditu suo nuntiasset.

Reditu suo (ablative) by its return.

Translate and compare.

Of whom some even remembered that day when that same Diana being brought back to Segesta from Carthage announced by its return the victory of the Roman people.

Quam dissimilis hic dies illi tempori videbatur!

I think you can possibly get this – have a go!

How unlike that time this day seemed!

Next Cicero makes two statements forming a comparison between the two times: Then..... Now..... Here is the first one. It begins with a brief description of Publius Scipio Africanus. You can guesslate *clarissimus*:

*Tum imperator populi Romani, vir clarissimus,
deos patrios reportabat Segestanis*
reportare “to carry back”
ex urbe hostium recuperatos:
recuperatos “restored”

Translate and compare.

Then the general of the Roman people, a most illustrious man, was carrying back to the Segestans the gods of [their] fathers, restored from the city of [their] enemies.

Second part of the comparison. Look out for more superlatives. Not complimentary ones like *clarissimus* this time. Can you guesslate them? And *nefario scelere*? (almost any nasty adverbs will do!):

nunc ex urbe sociorum

***praetor eiusdem populi turpissimus atque impurissimus
eosdem illos deos nefario scelere auferebat.***

Translate and compare.

Now from the city of allies, the corrupt and evil/evilly corrupt Praetor of the same people was wickedly and criminally stealing those very same gods.

turpissimus **atque** *impurissimus* is another example of Paired Words.

Remember that you do not need to worry if you are not getting the translation right when you compare it with my attempts. You are not expected to be able to translate unaided at this level. The unseens on the exam paper will be within your grasp but the set works are designed to be prepared beforehand. Make sure you have the **correct** translation on your flashcards and memorise them so that on seeing the Latin you can translate it correctly. My flashcards are here if you want to use them:

<https://quizlet.com/gb/640752205/cicero-theft-from-segesta-complete-for-cie-igcse-2023-5-flash-cards/>